

**Virtual Service**

**Basics**

Name: Radius virtual service

Status:  Enabled  Disabled

**Encryption Options**

LB Type: Layer 7

Service: radius\_auth

WAN Link: vip

Default Node Pool: Radius node pool

Scheduling Policy: (0 - 100 scheduling policies)

**Network Policy**

QoS Policy: -- Disabled --

SNAT Address Pool: -- Disabled --

Cancel OK



If you want to configure a virtual service for accounting RADIUS, please create a radius\_acct virtual service as the above configuration steps again. Please note that when configure that virtual service, the session persistence method and node pool should be the same as the the one configured above.

## 14.5 Get Client IP

**Background:** The ADC is deployed in bypass mode. There are two LAN Web servers, and their access port are both 80. The ADC needs to load balances the servers by round robin method, and optimize the access to client. Web server needs to obtain the source IP address of real client.

Configuration steps are as follows:

1. Refer to Chapter 7, **Configuring Service** for creating a service. This step can be ignored

for there is HTTP service on the ADC by default.

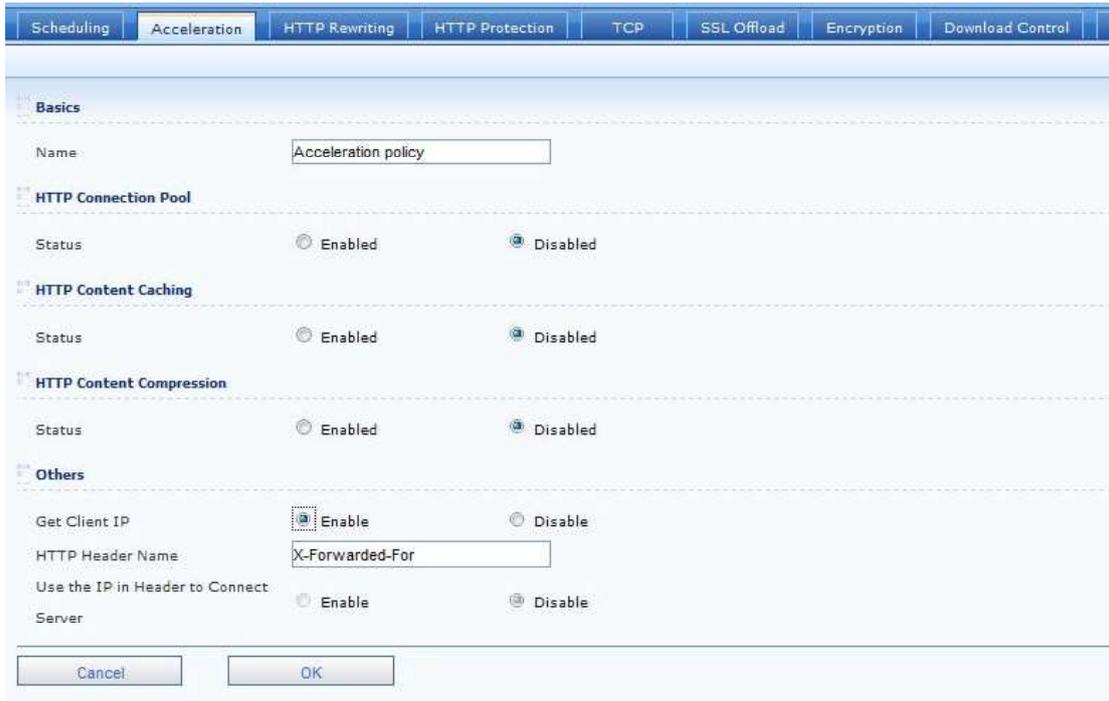
2. Create a WAN link and add the WAN links to **IP Group** list. For how to configure the WAN link, please see Chapter 6, **Configuring WAN Link**.
3. Refer to Chapter 6, **Configuring Node Pool** for creating a node pool. Then add the IP address of the server into the **Nodes** list, and specify a node monitor. In **Node LB Mode** field, you can select **Round robin**, as shown below:

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a Node Pool. The 'Basics' section includes the following fields and options:

- Name:** web (1-63 characters, not containing special characters: & | " ' , % < > / \)
- Address Type:** IPv4/IPv6
- Node LB Mode:** Round robin
- Persistence:** none
- Alternate Persistence:** none
- Node Monitor:** A list of available monitors including 'ping', 'ping6', 'connect\_tcp', 'connect\_udp', 'http', 'ftp', and 'pop3'.
- Node Activation:** All
- Recovery Time:** 0 seconds
- Warm-up Period:** 0 seconds
- Excessive New Connection Requests:**
  - Apply scheduling
  - Put in queue
  - Set to scheduling failure
- Connections:**
  - All in any status
  - All in established status
- Member Nodes:** View Nodes

Buttons at the bottom: Cancel, OK

4. Refer to Chapter 6, **Configuring Acceleration Policy** for creating a acceleration policy and enable **Get Client IP** option, as shown in the following figure:



5. Refer to Chapter 6, **Configuring Virtual Service** to create a layer 7 virtual service, and associate the configured options, as shown below:

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a Virtual Service. The title bar at the top reads "Virtual Service". The page is organized into several sections:

- Basics:**
  - Name: Transmit Client IP to backend server
  - Status:  Enabled  Disabled
- Encryption Options:**
  - LB Type: Layer 7
  - Service: http
  - WAN Link: Application distribution
  - Default Node Pool: web
  - Scheduled Request:  The first request  Every request
  - Scheduling Policy: -- Disabled -- [ Select More ]
- Network Policy:**
  - TCP Policy: Layer 7 Virtual Service TCP Policy
  - QoS Policy: -- Disabled --
  - SNAT Address Pool: Auto
- Application Policy:**
  - Acceleration Policy: Acceleration policy
  - HTTP Protection Policy: HTTP Protection Policy
  - SSL Encryption Policy: -- Disabled -- [ Select More ]
  - iPro: -- Disabled -- [ Select More ]

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Cancel" and "OK".

## 14.6 Inbound Scheduling Policy

**Background:** There are two LAN Web servers: A and B, which provide the same domain name service, and their access port are both 80. The domain name is sangfor.com. The ADC can load balances the servers with round robin method. The performance of serve A is higher than that of server B. The requests from special IP address 202. 96. 130. 36 need to be scheduled to server A always.

Configuration steps are as follows: